EXTRA

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Sevastopol not yet Taken! NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From our Extra of this Morning.] SANDY HOOK, Dec. 13, 1854.

The steamship Pacific has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. There is nothing ecisive from the seat of war.

In England matters were in a crisis and Parlisment would probably b summoned for the purpose of imposing new taxes.

Since the terrible battle of Inkermann on Nov. 5, when then allies lost 4,000 and the Russians 10,000 neither party had been in a condition to resume active bostilities, consequently there is

The reported battle of the 13th, is false. The utmost activity is manifested in France and England, in sending reenforcements, as the existence of the alfied army depends thereon.

Several thousands had arrived. It is reported that the Russians have captured two English cruisers in the Baltic. Napoleon says that a powerful diversion will be

made in Bessarabia. Austrian. Prussian and Germanic diplomatists are active, but France and England have notified that they will not now treat on the basis of the

four points. The Arabia arrived out on the 26th.

COTTON-The sales for the week and four days, ending on the 28th ultimo, reached 59,000 bales, and the market was id. lower, with Welders pressing their stocks of middling on the market. New Orleans Fair quoted at 6d., Middling 5d., Uplands Fair 54. Middling 44.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote New-Orleans Middling, 5 3-16; fair Mobile and Uplands, 54; Middling, 5d.

Trade in Manchester was still declining. BREADSTUFFS .- The market early in the week was declining, but holders regained their posi-

tion. Western Canal Flour closed at 42/ 242/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 43/@44/; Ohio, 44/. Yellow and white Corn, 43/6@44/; mixed, 43/@ 43/6. White Wheat, 11/8@12/8; red, 10/8@ 11/8

Resin in fair demand at 5/6. Asues duil. Corrolls closed at 914.

FUEL DETAILS.

The U. & mail steamer Pacific from Liverpool, from Leverpool, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, 29, with 132 passengers, arrived here at 11 o'clocck this morning.

The Pacific arrived out at I o'clock, Wednesday morolog, Nov. 22.

In consequence of the tide rising late, the Pacine did not sail till 7 o'clock, Tauraday morning, Nov. 30. She experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at noon of Sunday, Nov. 26.

The Niagara sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 25th, with the 54th Regiment of Infantry, a few companies of the 5oth, and of Artillery, for the Crimes.

The pext news from Europe will probably reach this country by the Sarah Sands, which would feave Liverpoot, Dec. 6, for Portland.

Since the terrible battle fought at Inkermann on the 5th of November, in which the allies lost pearly 4,000 men, and the Russians nearly 10,000, acither party has been in a condition to renew active hostilities. On that occasion both sides claimed the victory. The Russians were the attacking force: the battle raged from dawn till afternoon, when they retired to Simferopol, from which they came-the allies being unable to pursue. No incident of importance has occurred since then. The report of another battle on the 13th is discredited. The urgent necessity of reconscreements to the aillies, to preserve the very existence of their army, has callled forth an unwonted degree of activity in England and France, and, ere this, reënforcements to the extent of 30,000 additional men, must be in position before Sevastopol. This will enable the besiegers to resume their attack. Reenforcements are, in like manner, augmenting the Eussian atrength, and it is evident another great battle, or series of battles, must be fought, before the fate of Sevastopol be decided. The diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the lesser Germanic States, are particularly active. England and France, have, however, taken a higher tone than they have hitherto assumed, and have notified the German Governments that the western powers no longer recognize the four points as a basis of negotiations; also, that they intend to hold the Crimes, and will, in their own time, dictate terms of peace. From the other parts of Europe, the news is destitute of interest.

Liverpool COTTON MARKET depressed, with Sesire to sell general. BREADSTUFFS quiet and lower. Consols 911@914.

LATEST . INTELLIGENCE.

The telegraphic dispatch from Parls yesterday containing extracts from the Moniteur of the same morning was incomplete, and a second dispatch from the Crimes had not been received at all.

The Moniteer says the enemy, defeated at Inkermann, and having sentained lesses even more considerable than were reported in Gen. Canrobert's former ecount, has not interfered with the siege operations, which are continuously carried on. In the second dispatch it is said that the Russian

loss on the 5th must have reached 15,000 men, in killed and wounded.

The allice had buried 5,000 Russians, left dead on

English and Turkish reinforcements had arrived, on

the 8th, to the number of several thousand men. The Meniteur points out that this intelligence points out the accuracy of Lord Ragian's estimate of the emy's loss, and adds, that from another source it has learned, with certainty, that there were 70,000 Russiaus engaged against the allies on the 5th.

Letters from Constantinople to the 20th state, that during the previous ten days at least 15,000 men, to ree the silies, had called for the Crimes, or passed the Bosphorus on their way thi her.

Prince Albert has sent a present of a seal-skin coat to every officer of his regiment in the Crimes. The French man-of-war Napoleon and the English

frigate Retribution were damaged in the recent storm in the Black Sea. It is announced in a general order from the Horse Guards, that Her Majesty has been pleased to command the preparation of a medal, to be presented to

every surviving officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier who served in the wars against the Kaifirs in 1834-5, 1846-7, and 1850-53.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

Special Correspondence of The London Times.

Camp nerious Sevastorol, Nov. 5, 1854.

It had rained almost incessantly the night before, and the carly morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had failen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. To wards dawn, a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkermann. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is sense were wet, despite their precautions; and it is sense were wet, despite their precautions; and it is sense were wet, despite their precautions; and it is sense who were not quite as after as sentrias should them who were not quite as after as sentrias should them who were not quite as after as sentrias should them who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches, or from regimental duties. The fog and vapors of drifting rain were so thick, as morning broke, that one could sparcely see two yards before him.

him.

At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sevastopol were heard ringing drearily through the cold night air, but the occurrence has been so usual that it excited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-sared sergeant on an outlying picket of the Light Division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major Bunbury, but it was supposed that the sound arose from ammunition carts or arabas going into Sevastopol by the Inkermann road. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the rugged sides of the hights over the valley of Inkermann on the undefended flank of the Second Division. There all was security and representate the first the first glimuse of davinging into position an averwhelming a tillery, ready to play upon their tents at the first glimuse of davingin.

It most be observed that Sir De Lacy Evans had long been aware of the insecurity of this portion of our position, and had repeatedly pointed it out to those whose duty it was to guard against the dangers which threatened us. It was the only ground where we were expected to surprise, for a number of ravines and unequal curves in the slope of the hill, toward At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sevastopol

which threatened us. It was the only ground where we were exposed to surprise, for a number of ravines and unequait curves in the slope of the hill, toward the valley, lead up to the crest and summit, against the adverse side of which our right flank was resting, without guns, intrenchments, abaltis, our outlying defense of any kind. Every one admitted the truth of the representations addressed to the authorities of this subject; but indolence, or a sense of false security, and an overweening confidence, led to indifference and procrastination. A battery was thrown up with sand bags and gabions and fascines on the slope of the hill over Inkermann on the East, but no gurs were mounted there, for Sir De Lacy Evana thought that two guns in such a position, without any works to support them, would only invite attack and capture.

In the action of the 25th of October, the en In the action of the 26th of October, the enemy tried their strength almost on the very spot selected by them this morning, but it may now be considered that they merely made a reconnaissance on force on that occasion, and that they were waiting for re-enforcements to assault the position where it was most uninerable, and where they might speculate with some certainty on the effects of a surprise of a sleeping camp on a winter's morning. Although the arrangements of Sir D. L. Evans on repulsing the sortle were, as Lord Ragdan declared, "so perfect that they "could not fall to insure success," it was evident that a larger force than the Russians employed would have forced him to retire from his ground, or to fight a battle in defense of it with the aid of the other divisions of the samy; and yet nothing was done. No

an abettis. It was thought 'not to be necessary."

A heavy responsibility rests on those whose neglect cushied the enemy to attack as where we were least prepered for it, and whose indifference led them to despise precentions which, taken in time, might have saved as many valuable lives, and have trebial the loss of the enemy, had they been hold enough to have assumed as behind intranshment. We have nothing to rejoice ever, and almost everything to deplore, in the hattle of Inkermann. We have defeated the onemy, inchesel, but have not advanced a step nearer toward the citadel of Sevastopol. We have absolved, humiliated and utterly reused an enemy strong in numbers, in finations and in dogged, resolute courage, and animated by the presence of a son of him whom they believe to be God's Vicegerent on earth, but we have suffered a fearful loss, and we are not in a position to part with one man. England must give us more men. She must be produgal of her sons, as at a is of the money and of her ships, and as they have been of their lives in herservice. men of their lives in hersexvice.

it was a little after 5 o'clock this morning when rigadier 6cm ral Codrington, in accordance with his was habit, visited the outlaying pickets of his own rigade of the Light Division. It was reported to im that "all was well," and the General entered to some conversation with Capt. Pretyman, of the 2d Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigitance and spolling our wespons. The Brigadier, who has proved a most excellent cool, and brave efficer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brushwood toward his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rathe of muskery was heard down the hill and on the left of the plekets of the Light Division. It was here that the pickets of the Second Division were stationed.

Sationed.

Gen. Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in ferre upon us! Their gray greatecasts rendered them almost invisible even when close at hand. The pickets of the second division had scatcely made out the advancing line of infantry, who were clambering up the steep sides of the hill through a drizzling shower of rain, when they were forced to retreat by a close sharp volley of musketry, and were driven up toward the brow of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing as long as they had a round of annumitision on the Russian advance. The pickets of the Light Division were assalled soon afterward, and were also obliged to retreat and fall back on their main hedv, and it was evident that a very strong sortic had been made upon the right of the position of the allied armides, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and, if possibly, of driving them into the sea.

About the same time that the advance of the Russians on our right flank took place, a demonstration was made by the cavairy, artiliery, and a few infantry in the valler gainst Balakhva, to divert the attention of the French on the hights above, and to occupy the Highland Brigade and Marines, but only an interchange of a few harmless rounds of cannon and marketiry took place, and the enemy contested themselves with drawing up their cavalry in order of hattle, supported by geld artillery, at the teck of the Gen. Codrington at once turned his horse's head in

themselves with drawing up their cavalry in order of battle, supported by field artillery, at the neck of the valley, in reactions to sweep over the hights and cut our retreating troops to pieces should the assult on our right be successful. A Senaphore post had been exected on the hights over linkermann in communica-

our right be successful. A Semaphore post had been erected on the hights over Inkurmann in communication with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was to be conveyed to the Cavalry General, and the news would have been made known in Sevastopol by similar means, in order to encourage the garrison to a general sortie along their front.

A steamer with very heavy shell-guns and mortars was sent up by night to the head of the creek at Inkurmann, and caused mach injury throughout the day by the enormous shells she pitched rigot over the hill upon our men. Everything that could be done to hind victory to their eagles—if they have any—was done by the Russian Generals. The presence of their Grand Duke, Michael Nichelswiich, who told them that the Cara had issued orders that every Frenchman and Englishman was to be driven into the seater the year closed, cheered the common soldiors, who regard the son of the Emperor as an emanation of the Divine presence. They had abundance of a coarser and more material stimulant, which was found in their canteens and flasks; and, above all, the pricate of the Greek Catholic Church "blessed" them ere they went forth upon their masion, and assured them of the ald and pretection of the Most High. A mass was said for the army, and the joys of Heaven were freely offered to those who might fall in the holy fight and the favors of the Emperor were largely promised to those who might survive the bullets of a horstical enemy.

The men to our campe had just begun a struggle

breakfast, when the alarm was given that the Bassians were advancing in force. Brigodier-General Pennefather to whem the illness of Sir De Lacy Evans had given for the time the command of the second division, at cace got the troops under arms. One brigade, under Brigodier-General Adams, consisting of the sist, 47th and 49th regiments, was pushed on to the brow of the hill to cheek the advance of the enemy by the road through the brashwood from the valley. The other brigade, (Brigadier-General Pennefather's own,) consisting of the noiser-General Pennsefather's own, consisting of the 30th, 55th and 25th regiments, was led to operate on their flack. They were at once met with a tremen-dous fire of shell and round shot from guns which the enemy had posted on the high grounds in advance of our right, and it was soon found that the Russians had brought up at heast forty pieces of heavy artil-levy to hear whom he. lery to hear upon us.

Meantime the alarm had spread through the eamps.

lery to hear upon its.

Meantime the alarm had spread through the exmps. Sir George Cathert, with the greatest promptitude, turned out as many of his division as were not employed in the trenches, and led the portions of the 50th, 21st, 46th, 57th, 63d, and 68th Regiments which were available against the enemy, directing them to the left of the ground occupied by the columns of the Second Division. It was intended that one brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, should move in support of the brigade under Brigadier-General Goldie; but it was soon found that the enemy were in such strength that the whole force of the division, which consisted of only 2,200 men, must be vigorously used to repel them. Sir George Brown had rushed up to the front with his brave fellows of the Light Division—the remnants o the 7th Fusileers, of the 19th Regiment, of the 23d Regiment, on the 77th and the 88th Regiments, under Brigadiers Codrington and Buller. As they began to move across the ground of the Second Division, they were at once brought under fire by an unseen enomy. ment, and the 77th and the each Regiments, ander Brigadiers Codrington and Buller. As they began to move scross the ground of the Second Division, they were at once brought under fire by an unseas enemy, were at once brought under fire by an unseas enemy. The gleomy character of the morning was unchanged. Showers of rain fell through the fogs, and turned the ground into a cianomy soil, like a freshly-ploughed field, and the Russians, who had, no doubt, taken the bearings of the ground ere they placed their gans, fired at random indeed, but with too much effect on our advancing columns. While all the army was thus in motion the Duke of Cambridge was not behind hand in bringing up the Guards under Brigadier Bentinck—all of his division now left with him, as the Highlanders are udder Sir Colin Campbell at Balaklava. There splenoid troops with the greatest rapolity and ardor rushed to the front on the right of the Second Division, and gained the summit of the hills, toward which two columns of the Russians were struggling in the closest order of which the nature of the ground would admit. The Third Division, under Sir R Englasod, was also got under arms as a reserve, and one portion of it, comprising the 50th, part of the 28th and of the 4th Regiments, were engaged with the caemy ere the fight was over.

And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy have ever stood a charge with the beyonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in committee of the enemy ever cross beyonets with him, but at the battle of lukermann not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist bayonet to beyonet the Russian infantry again and gain, as they charged us with incredible fury and detormination.

as they charged as an admit of no description.

The battle of Inkermann admit of no description.

It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguidary hand-to-hand flights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in plens one valleys, in brush-wood gledes and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russians or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old. sourcement, sound can be changed result one, and the hattalians of the Carr give way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the deings of this eventful day, for the vapours, fog, and drizzling mist obscurred the ground where the struggletook place, to such an extent as to reader it impossible to see what this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill toward Inkermaca, where the deathest flight took piece, would have prevented one under the most favorable circumstances, seeing more than

a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below.

It was 6 o clock when all the headquarter camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by the sharp report of field-guns. Lord Radau was scon informed that the enemy were advancing in force, and soon after 7 o clock he rode toward the some of action, followed by his staff, accompanied by Sir John Burgos 10. Brigadier Goneral Strangways, R. A., and several aices de camp. As they approached the volume of sound, the standy undessing thunder of gun, and ritle, and musher teld that the engagement was at its height. The shells of the Russians, thrown with groat precision, burst so thickly among the troops, that the acise resembled continuous discharges of cannon, and the massive fragmants inflicted death on every side. One of the first things the Russians did, when a break in the fog enables them to see the camp of the Second Division, was to open fire on the tents with round shot and large shell, and tent after tent was blown down, torn to pieces, or seat into the air, while the usen engaged in camp-out iss and the unhappy horses tethered up in the lines were killed or munitation.

Cot Gambier was at once ordered to get up two

Col. Gembier was at once ordered to get up two Col. Gembler was at once ordered to get up two heavy guns, (eighteen-pounders) on the rising ground, and to reply to a fire which curlight guns were utterly insocquate to meet. As he was engaged in this daily, and was exerting himself with Capt. D'Aguillar, to urge them forward, Col. Gambier was severely, but not dangerously wounded, and was obliged to retire. His place was taken by Lieut. Colonel Dickson, and the cenduct of that officer, in directing the fire of His place was taken by Lieut Colonel Dickson, and the conduct of that officer, in directing the fire of those two pieces, which had the most marked effect in deciding the fate of the day, was such as to deserve the thanks of every man engaged in that blacks for But long are these guns had been brought up, there had been a great singlater of the enemy, and a heavy loss of our own men. Our Generals could not esswhere to go. They could not tell where the enamy were—from what side they were coming, nor where they were coming to. In darkness, gloom, and rain they had to lead our lines through thick, serubby bushes and thorny brakes, which broke our ranks and irritated the men, while every pace was marked by a corpse or man wounded by an enemy whose position was only indicated by the rattle of musketry, and the rush of ball and shell.

Sir George Catheart, sceing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which

Sir George Catheart, sceing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which was outflanking them, while portions of the various regiments composing his division were maintaining an arequal struggle with an overwhelming force, role down into the ravine in which they were engaged to rally them. He perceived at the same time that the Russians had actually gained possession of a portion of the hill in rear of one flank of his division, but still his stout heart never failed him for a moment. He rode at their head encouraging them, and when a revarese that the ammunition was failing, he said coolly: "Have you not got your bayonets?"

As he led on his men, it was observed that another body of men had gained the top of the hill behind them, on the right, but it was impossible to tell whether they were friends or foces. A deadly volley was poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George

them, en the right, and it is an Adeadiy volley whether they were friends or foes. A deadiy volley wes poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George cheered them, and led them back over the hill, but a flight of builtet passed where he rode, and he fell from his horse close to the Russian columns. The men had to fight their way through a host of enemies, and lost fearfully. They were surrounded and bayoneted on all sides, and won their desperate way up the hill with diminished ranks and the loss of near five hundred men. Sir George Catheart's body was afterward recognized, with a bullet wound in the head and three bayonet wounds in the body. In this struggle, where the Russians fought with the greatest ferecity, and bayoneted the wounded as they foll, Col. Swyny, of the 62d, a most gall at officer, Lieut. Dowling, 50th, Major Wynne, 68th, and other officers, whose names will be found in the Gazette, met their death, and Brigadier Goldie (of the 57th Regiment) received the wound of which he has since died. The conflict on the right was equally uncertain and equally conflict on the right was equally uncertain and equally

then with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was to be conveyed to the Cavairy General, and the news would have been made known in Sevastopol by similar means, in order to encourage the garrison to a general forther and the state of the creak at Inkormann, and caused mach higher throughout the day by hight to the head of the creek at Inkormann, and caused mach higher throughout the day by the enormous shells she pitched rigot over the hill upon our men. Everything that could be done to bind victory to their eagles—if they have any—was done by the Russian General. The presence of their Grand Duke, Michael Nicholaviteh, who told them that the Car had issued orders that every French man and Englishman was to be driven into the sea cre the year closed, cheered the common soldiers, who regard the son of the Emperor as an emastion of the Drivine presence. They had abundance of a coarser and more material stimulant, which was found in their canteens and flash; and, showe all, the priests of the Greek Catholic Church "blessed" them ere they went forth upon their mission, and assured them of the aid and protection of the Most High. A mass was said for the army, and the joys of Heaven were freely offered to those who might fall in the holy fight, and the favors of the Emperor were largely promised to those who might survive the bullets of a hereitial enemy.

The men the our camps had just begun a struggle with the rain in sudeavoring to light their fires for

left one half of their number on the ground, and they retired along the lower read of the valley. They were soon reinforced, however, and specially avenged their less. The French advanced about 10 o'clock, and turned the flauk of the enemy.

The second division, in the center of the line, were hardly present. The 41st regiment, in particular, were exposed to a terrible fire, and the 35th were in the middle of such disorganizing voltays that they only mustered 44 men when paraded at 2 o'clock. In fact, the whole of the division numbered only 300 men fact, the whole of the division numbered only 300 men when assembled by Majer Eman in the rear of their camp after the fight was over. The regiments didnet take their colors into the battle, but the officers nevertheless were picked off wherever they went, and it did not require the color-staff to indicate their presence. Our ambalances were soon filled, and ere so clock they were basily engaged in carrying loads of men, shoovered with blood, and groaning, to the regref the line.

ence. Our ambiliances were seen hose of clock they were busily engaged in carrying loads of men, sil covered with blood, and groaning, to the rear of the line.

At 94 o'clock, Lord Ragian and his staff were assembled on a knoll, in the vain hope of getting a glimpse of the battle was raging below them. Here Gen. S rangways was mortally wounded, and I am told that he met his death in the following way. A shell came right in among the staff—it exploded in Capt. Somerset's knose, ripping him open; a portion of the shell tore off the leather overalls of Capt. Somerset's trousers, it then struck down Capt. Gordon's horse and killed him at once, and then blew away Gen. Strangways leg, so that it hung by a shred of flesh and a hit of cloth from the skin. The poor ohi General never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely, in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse!" He was taken down and hid on the ground, while his life blood chbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every efficer and man of the army.

The fight about the battery to which I have alluded in a former part of my letter was most sanguinary. It was found that there was no banquette to stand upon, and that the men inside could not fire upon the enumy. The Russians advanced mass after mass of infantry. As fast as one column was broken and repulsed, another took its place. For three long hours about \$,500 British infantry contended against at least four times their number. No wonder that at times they were compelled to featire. But they came to the charge again. The admirable devotion of the officer, who knew shey were special objects of attack, can hever be too highly praised. Nor can the courage and steadiness of the few men who were left to follow them in this sanguinary assault on the enemy be sufficiently admired. Af one time the Russians su

the merning.

Unearthin whether they were friends or foes, our artillerymen hesitated to fire. The Russians charged them addenly, here all resistance down before them, drove away or bayonetted the gunners, and acceeded in a marking some of the guns. Their columns gained the hill, and for a few moments the fate of the day trembled in the balance but Adams's brigade, Penpefather's brigade, and the light division made another desperate charge while Diokson's guns swept their columns, and the Guards, with undiminished valor and steadiness, though with a saddy decreased frost, pushed on again to meet their bitter enemies. The rolling of masketry, the crash of steel, the penneling of the guns were deafening, and the Russians, as they charged up the hights, yelled like demons. They advanced, halted, advanced again received and resurned a close and deadly fire but the Minie is the king of weapons— Inkermann proved it.

The regiments of the Fourth Division and the Mariner, armed with the old and much-belanded Brown Beas could do nothing with their thin line of fire against the massive multitudes of the Muscovite infantry, but the velleys of the Minic cleft them like the hand of the Destroying Argel, and they fell like leaves in autumn before them. About 10 o'clock a body of French infantry appeared on our right, a joy-ful sight to our strugging regiments. The Zouwes came on at the past de charge. The French artillery tast already become pages of the deadle offset on the contract of the charge of the charge of the charge. ful eight to cur strugging regiments. The Zounver care on at the pas decharge. The French artitlery had already begun to play with deadly effect on the right wing of the Russians. Three battations of the Chasteurs d'Orleans (I believe they had No. 6 on their buttons; rushed by, the light of battle on their faces. They were accompanied by a battalion of Chasteurs indigenes—the Arab Secoys of Algiers. Their trumplets consided above the din of battle, and when we watched their eager advance right on the flank of the ereamy we knew the day was won.

Assalled in front by our men—broken in several places by the impetuesity of our charge, runewed again and again—attacked by the French infantry on the right, and by nrtillery all along the lines the Russians began to ratire, and at 12 o'clock they were driven pell-mell down the hill toward the valley.

sians began to retire, and at 12 o'clock they were driven peil-meil down the hill toward the valley, where pursuit would have been madness, as the reads were all covered by their artillery. They left mounds of dead behind them. Long tre they fled the Chas-reurs d'Afrique charged them most brilliantly over the ground, difficult and broken as it was and in-flicted great less on them, while the effect of this rapid attack, aided by the advance of our troops,

might be of services, but they were too few to attempt anything, and while they were drawn up they lost several norres and some men. One officer, Cornet Clevland, was atruck by a piece of shell in the side, and has since expired. There are now only two officers left with the fragment of the 17th Lancers—Capt. Godfrey Morgan and Cornet George Wombwell. At 15th clock the battle of lokermann seemed to have been wen, but the day, which had cleared up for an hour previously so as to enable us to see the enemy and meet him, again became obscured. Rain and fog set in, and as we could not pursue the Russians, who were returns under the shelter of their artillery, we had formed in front of our lines and were helding the had formed in front of our lines and were helding the barile-field so stoutly contested, when the enemy, taking a Swantine of our quielude, again advance, while their guns pushed forward and opened a tro-

for much of the early part of the day, at once directe
the French to advance and outflank the enemy. I
lis efforts he was most ably seconded by General Bo quet, whose devotion was noble. Nearly all his mounted escort were down beside and bahind him. General Canrobert was slightly wounded. His im-mediate attendants suffered severely. The renewed assault was so admirably repuised that the Russians suffenty retired, still protected by their crushing ar-

fery. The Russians, about 10, made a sortie on the French The Russians, about 10, made a sortie on the French lines, and traversed two parallels before they could be resisted. They were driven back at leat with great loss, and as they retired they blew up some mines inside the Flagstaff Fort, evidently atraid that the French would enter pell mell after them.

At 1 o'clock the Russians were again retiring. At 1 40 Dickson's two guns anashed their artillery, and they limbered up, leaving five tumbrils and one guncartage on the field.

1 40 Dickson's two guns anashed their artniery, and they limbered up, leaving five tumbrils and one guncarriage on the field.

November 6—Iwo hundred Russian prisoners were brought in, less tight, to the headquarters camp. They were badly wounded, many of them, and several died during the night.

A council was held to day at Lord Ragian's, where Gen. Canrobert. Gen. Bosquet, and Sir E. Lyona assisted, which lasted several hours.

At a o'clock Lord Ragian attended the funerals of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Sir G. Catheart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Strangways. They were buried together near the windmill. The work of burying the dead and carrying the wounded to Belakhava occuppied the day. The Russians are quiet. We hear they have lest 10,000 men and three Generals.

November 7.—A connell of war was held to day, at the close of which the Duke of Cambridge left for Bulakhava, and went on board the Caradoe. His Royat Highaess is, it is saic, going to Constantinople. It is said we wait here all the winter.

The 46th regiment have arrived here; also 1,700 Torks from Volo and 2 200 Frenen. The Russians fired on our burying parties. There was an alarm last night. The fourth division was under arms all ulght, and a portion of the second division.

I have no time to add more. We must have men at once, and abundance of them.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

[We shall publish additional news in our nex Edition.] _

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

SIR: The United States Army consists at present of

fifteen regiments, divided as follows: Of Dragoous two regiments, of Artillery four regiments, Mounted Rifles one regiment, and of Infantry eight regiments ... giving a total of 9,377 men. There is also a company of Sappers and Miners stationed at West Point. This small force is expected to keep in repair various fortifications on our scaboard, and also, and by far the most difficult task, to protect our western frontiers and the small settlements along our borders, guard the main routes of travel to Oregon and California. and in fact to keep in subjection the numerous tribes of Indians which rove over our western prairies, roads of Indians which rove over our western prairies, ready to pounce upon any unfortunate traveler or unwary settler, who, by circurstances or distance from settlements, may prove an easy prey to their unexpected attack. Not only do our "pioneers of civilization" suffer from their attacks, in which the loss of property and total destruction of improvements is the least that can be expected, but so hold have these Indians become of late that on more than one occasion within the last few months United Statestroops have suffered severely from their attacks. The great emigrant routes to California and Oregon, by land, have become noted for the daring assults of the Comanohes, Apaches, and other tribes. California, Oregon, Texas and New-Mexico, are the scenes of conflict between the soldiers and Indians, and it is a common remark among those whose experience in such matters entitles their opinions to a favorable consideration, "that the ludians are not only growing bolder, but "are learning how to fight," and this is absolutely the fact. By frequent contact with our troops in skirnings the they are fast losing the impression of their in-

remark among those woose experience in such manufactures entilles their opinions to a favorable consideration, "that the Indians are not only growing bolder, but "are learning how to fight," and this is absolutely the fact. By frequent contact with our troops, in skirmishes, they are fast losing the impression of their invincibility in battle and begetting confidence in themselves; and the small parties that are usually sent out in pursuit of Indians (and until we have more troops it cannot be helped) are ppt, from their very paucity of humbers, to induce an attack; and, as Indians always attack in sufferior numbers, locase parties are either defeated or find themselves too weak to profit by the off-ortunity to chastise the savages, which is not by any means a thing of frequent occurrence.

In Texas the depredations of the Indians have of late bean so frequent, that a large force of "Voluntities Rangers' have been mustered into the service of the State by the Governor, for the protection of her citizens, a duty which the General Government is unable to perform from want of troops. For several years past the attention of Government officers has been directed to the subject of controlling the Iodians within our borders, and various expedients have been resorted to to attain that end. At times it has been absolutely necessary to call into service, for a short period of time, bodies of volunteer troops, (mounted rangers armed with the rifla,) to prevent their inroads. Infantry companies have at times been furnished with horses, and required to perform the duty of cavalry seldiers, armed with a musket and any next, the insurance of the wangon on horsebaok.

If an addition, you consider that many men emist in Infantry regiments, because they cannot ride, you can arrive at a tolerably just conclusion as to the result of an encounter between that many men emist in Infantry regiments, because they cannot ride, you can arrive at a tolerably just conclusion as to the result of an encounter between that manufaction between in his last annual report, and with the conviction of the necessity of an increase, asked Congress for an increase of 1850 regiments of Riffemen and one of

necesse of two regiments of Riffemen and one of Dragoons.

The Leccessity of an increase must be obvious to the most thoughtless. It is not necessary to refer to our relations with foreign nations, which may well cause every product main and lover of his country's honor to remember that it is best, "In time of peace prespare for war; but if he will but glance over the map and look at the extent of country to be protected, and think of the number of defenseless citizens contreed along our frontier, and our large emigrant rentes, and then compare the force of the United States with what they are required to perform, I think that even the most attrenuous opposer of a "standing army will acknowledge that it is more than can be expected from our small army.

Since the war with Moxico a large amount of territory has been added which is inhabited by numerous tiles of Indians, with many of whom treaties of

to be broken by them on the first favorable apportunity. Experience has proved that physical force is required to awe them into quietness, and that the Government cannot employ for want of soldiers. These remark cannot employ for want of soldiers. These to be roam over our Western possessions in a state of native wildness, recognizing no power nuless stronger than themselves, and naturally looking with something like contempt upon the small parties of troops set against them from our irontier posts. It is not a difficult thing for a person living in the old States, where the Indians have forever disappeared before he advance of civilization, and secure in his life and property from the unexpected attack of the wily red man, to read the daily reports of the ravages committed on our defenseless frontiers by Indians, without its making the slightest impression on his mind; but place him and his family in a situation to feel the full horrors that surround the settler in any of our newly-

is making the slightest impression on his mind; but place him and his family in a situation to feet the full horrors that surround the settler in any of our newly-acquired possessions, and I venture to say that his cry for succor will come to us coupled with hedigmant reproaches against the Government for neglecting so valuable portion of her citizens. We want more mounted troops to operate against the Indians of the plains, who are all horsemen, and we want two or three regiments of riflemen for service against the foot Indians of Celifornia and Oregon.

The rifle has become one of the most deadly weapons that can be placed in the hands of a soldier, and if it is considered that the rifle is peculiarly an American weapon, the propriety of raising a corpa of riflemen may well occupy the attention of the coming Congress. Let any one refer to the secounts of the execution done with the rifle and Minié ball in the late battles between the Russians and the allied forces, and he cannot but be astonished. Artillerymen are killed at their guns at distances which seem incredible. If such results can be attained with the weapon in the hands of men who, however expert, cannot have the same confidence in the arm as a perion accurtomed to handle a rifle from boyhood, what might not be expected from a body recruited from our young men, to whom the rifle is perfectly familiar? There could be no more formidable body of troops than our western men armed with the Minie rifle. During the last was the regiments that were rifle. During the last was the regiments that were from our young men, to whom the rifle is perfectly familiar? There could be no more formidable body of troops than our western men armed with the Minierifle. During the last was the regiments that were armed with the rifle were very distinguished, and the murderous fire of the Miscissippi Kifles at the battle of Bueva Vista, under command of Col. Davis, our present Secretary of War, is familiar to everybody. But particularly in our border warfare with Indians is the rifle of the greatest importance—where, man to man, it becomes necessary that not a shot should be wasted; it is in skirmishes of such a nature that the Minie rifle becomes of more value than any arm now in use. The great range, the force and precision with which the ball is thrown, place, by comparison, every other weapon in the background.

It is strange that the gallantry of our army in Mexico, by which so vast a territory was added to the United States, by which the mines of California were opened to pour out millions of gold, giving an impuise to commerce and trade never before experienced, should, strange to say, prove the very opposite of advantageous to them; yet such is undoubtedly the case. The very abundence of gold won by the gallantry of our army, has increased the price of living to such an extent that the pay of army officers had it affected the price of labor that Concress was commelled to increase the wages of the

Officera of the ermy are as needy a class of per sons, under their present pay, as we have; but, while most other Government officials have increased saleries, Officers of the Army appear to have been overlooked. Nobody who has been upon our frontier can say that the Army has sothing to do, or live a life of tenery. Our Officers in the army ought to have an increase of their pay, to enable them to appear as befuling representatives of one of the traches of the service to which the honor of our flag is intrusted. Let us have an increase of Dragoous and R do not then we will have protection for our familier and homes on our frontier; introduces into the Army, on a large scale, our national weapon; and then, although the Army will be on a small scale for a Nation of 23 000,000, can better afford the necessary support to our frontier settlers, and make more secure the home of

New Feek, Nor. 20, 1854.

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1854.

Sin: I observe in your journal a communication signed S. T. B., in which the writer takes occasion to throw ridicule upon Lord Ragian for his gift of £3 to a private who had distinguished himself, not "in the field." but by a heroic and successful attempt at escape from his Russian captors.

Far from me be it to attempt a defense of Lord Reglan's generosity and good feeling. Lord Reglan and his soldiers understand each other very well, and can take care of their own business. What I wish to eny is, that it seems to me somewhat unbecoming in an American to find fault with the aristocratic system of the English army. "Those who live in glass-houses should throw no stones." Will S. T. B. inform me how many officers of the American army have rises

AN EAST INDIAN OFFICER

FIRE IS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. At 27 o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the tailor shop of Folk Frank in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st , near the Third av. The flames were speedily extinguished. Loss on stock, \$233, The building is owned by Geo. W. Jenkins, and is damaged to the amount of \$25. Both parties are 1-

FIRE IN FIFTIETH-ST. AND NINTH-AV. The same morning at 2] o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store of John Smith, corner of Patiethst, and Ninth-av. The alarm was promptly give, but before the firemen arrived on the ground the fire communicated to the adjoining frame building or the avenue, which with the grocery store, was entirely destroyed. Three other frame buildings attending on the same street were considerably damaged by fire. The total loss will not exceed \$6,000. FIRE IS GREENWICH ST.

At a late hour Tuesday night a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 93 Greenwich-st., occupied as a Lottery and Policy alop, by some persons unknown. The fire originated under the counter, and was extinguished with a few pails of water. Suspicions are entertained that the fire was the work of an inoundlary

THE TRIAL OF TUCKER.

Up to twenty minutes past twelve to-day the Jury in the Tucker case had not rendered their

Passengers Arrived

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK DECEMBER IS

Cleared this Forencon. Steamships-Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spotlard, Tileston

Co.
Shipa-Ossippea, Calab. Portland, Russell & Vining, Senard, Gross, Antwerp. Poet & Ryceson
Schooners-Scan. Laring, Boston, S. W. Lawis, Marks.
Marks. Small, Salem. R. W. Ropes, Alexander, Christle, Warham, E. Sprague; Globe, Homer, Phikadelphia, Wadleigh &
Knex.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool Nov. 30, min. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Has had strong westerly also the entire passage. Saw a Philadelphia packet going in the eronic off Point Lians, passed ship Washington in, New York off Sterries, passed new elloperating White Cloud.

Ship Nebranka, Bestman, Dahin 30 days, irox and 225 passengers to T. G. Schomburg. Has experienced very heavy gain from M.W.; split sails, &c.

Bark Habenstaffe, (Brem.) Lamko, Bremen 50 days, in biast with 137 passangers to Poige & Co.

Bark Plorence, (of Bath (Mitchol), Rotterdam Nov. 13, wid under and passengers to Boomen, Graves & Co.

SALLED. Ships New Warld, Knight, Liverpool; Themin.

SAILED-Ships New World, Knight, Liverpool; Thunks, BELOW- Two ships and three beigs unknown. WIND-During the day, S. W.

Long ISLAND RAILROAD.—Leave Bross I lyn for Greenport, 10 A.M.; for Hempstead, 12 M. and P. M.; Farmingdaie, 3.45 P. M.; Jannkes, 6.40. For Bross at 10 A.M. and 3.45 P. M.; raking Syosset Branch at like Wills. On Saturday only, to Yaphank, 3.45 P. M.; return Monday, 6.10 A.M. To Farmingdate, 6.40 P. M.; return Monday, 4.25 A.M. For Brooklyn—Leave Greenport, J. M.; Farmingdale, 7.30 A.M.; Syosset, 7.35 A. M. and 7.30, 8.45 A.M., and 4.50 P. M.; Jamales, 45 7.30, 8.45 A.M., and 4.50 P. M.